

OUR GREAT REPUBLIC.

Albion W. Tourgee on Its Unchanged Political System From Washington to McKinley.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: For half a century I have been an earnest student of our political progress, as well as an observer of the political conditions. During that period the most important questions of our history have been the question of the rights of the colored people, the question of the rights of the citizen, and the question of the rights of the nation. The progress which has been made during that time in political conditions and individual liberty, however, is such as to cause every thoughtful and candid person to regard it with profound wonder and gratification. My people, my people, my people, who cannot resist the temptation to regard the past as a lost paradise of political freedom, and the present as a mere chaos resulting from an unavoidable decadence into which the United States have steadily fallen, and which is the result of the failure of the colored people to secure their rights, and the failure of the citizen to secure his rights, and the failure of the nation to secure its rights. The progress which has been made during that time in political conditions and individual liberty, however, is such as to cause every thoughtful and candid person to regard it with profound wonder and gratification. My people, my people, my people, who cannot resist the temptation to regard the past as a lost paradise of political freedom, and the present as a mere chaos resulting from an unavoidable decadence into which the United States have steadily fallen, and which is the result of the failure of the colored people to secure their rights, and the failure of the citizen to secure his rights, and the failure of the nation to secure its rights.

There are many things to be proud of in the history of our country. The progress which has been made during that time in political conditions and individual liberty, however, is such as to cause every thoughtful and candid person to regard it with profound wonder and gratification. My people, my people, my people, who cannot resist the temptation to regard the past as a lost paradise of political freedom, and the present as a mere chaos resulting from an unavoidable decadence into which the United States have steadily fallen, and which is the result of the failure of the colored people to secure their rights, and the failure of the citizen to secure his rights, and the failure of the nation to secure its rights.

What other civilized government can boast such continued stability? During this period the form of government in France has changed ten times. Germany has had thirty years of Austria, as a nation, is the outcome of the Hunzian revolution. Italy is a still later product of popular evolution. Cavour tore down many walls to build one nation. England and Russia are the only great Powers which are now identical in structural character with what they were when our Republic adopted her Constitution.

The citizen-king has proved himself a wise ruler, a strong ruler and an unflinching defender. The Republic is no longer a dream, but a reality. The citizen-king is forever youthful, being constantly renewed in personal character, in impulse, in environment, in brain, in conscience. He is ever changing, ever dying, ever renewing his power with fresh blood and new ideals. The King is dead! Long live the King! Today we are said to have a new Constitutional question pressing for decision: "Does the Constitution follow the flag?" It may be entered from the not altogether humorous statements of those who quake with dread at the mere mention of "imperialism," which their superstitious imagination conjures up, that they mean by this aphorism that the flag follows the idea that the Constitution of the United States, or the Constitution in connection with the Declaration of Independence, somehow or other guarantees to the citizens of the United States the right to participate in the government of the State or nation. This is not true. The Constitution of the United States has never made any man a voter or guaranteed to any man or class of men participation in any form of government or any political act. The States create electors, voters, citizen-kings, each within its own limits, by their own Constitutions or by legislative enactments. The Congress creates electors and prescribes their privileges and qualifications in any organized territory which is under the control of the United States, and in the District of Columbia, and nowhere else. This has always been the law. The Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution declares that "all persons born or naturalized in the United States are citizens thereof, and of the States in which they may reside." But these "citizens" have no voice in government unless the State gives it to them. This is undoubtedly the principle of our new possessions. They are "citizens" by virtue of the fact that they occupy our territory and are subject to our national jurisdiction. They have a right to demand protection in their rights of person and property. But this does not carry with it the right to participate in any form of self-government. That right—the right to hold and exercise the power of an elector, to be one of the controlling element of our population—can only be derived from enabling legislation of one of the States of the Union or by an act of Congress, authorizing the population of unorganized territory, within certain boundaries, to exercise such privilege under specified conditions. This is now and always has been the way in which the Constitution has "followed the flag." Sometimes, as in the case of Texas, a foreign people comes and asks Statehood on specific terms; again, as in the case of Hawaii, an alien people asks to be admitted as an organized Territory. On the other hand, as in the case of New Mexico, the inhabitants of a conquered territory wait long and anxiously for the day when control and a generation more for Statehood. The right of self-government does not inhere in the citizen *ex termino*, but comes only through the action of Congress or the laws of a State. The Congress has absolute control of all unorganized territory, and it is probable that it has power even to revoke the legislative authority of a Territory and to enable the Legislature of a Territory to exercise the legislative authority of the Government to act intelligently, deliberately and in accord with the will of the citizen-king matured by thought and knowledge. There is no doubt that fate has thrown upon us the task of lifting up these people. It is a difficult task, but it is the task of the citizen-king, and it is the task of the nation. The final determination of the specific means is delayed and the more gradual the

grant of power to those whose present idea of liberty is merely license to debauch and oppress, the greater will be the chances of ultimate success. In all socio-political movements, haste and ignorance are the most certain elements of failure. Assimilation must ever be the result of evolution.

But there is another Constitutional question, much more grave and dubious than the bogey of "imperialism," which has been brought into this campaign from an unexpected quarter. Mr. Bryan has declared himself in favor of the withdrawal of all troops from the Philippines, relinquishing all control and dividing in internal affairs and confining ourselves to an external protectorate to prevent other nations from disturbing the shambles which would thereby be created. A side from the barbarity and inhumanity of such a proposal, it may be well to inquire as to the Constitutionality of it. Does the Congress have the power to make our army and navy the mere watchdogs of territory in which we have no interest? Does the Constitution authorize any one to commit the United States to the maintenance and support of the ambitions or pretensions of any foreign ruler or usurper? A protectorate is the most expensive and dangerous form of power. In the case of Cuba, we were, by treaty, charged with the preservation of peace and order in the island. It is not a protectorate, and it is most unlikely that it will ever be. If Cuba becomes an independent power, she will undoubtedly have to take care of herself—pay her own debts and defend her own territory. The only modification of her sovereignty in such case will probably be a preferred creditor, with no voice in the European countries that any attempt to secure control of the island on their part will be regarded as a declaration of war against the United States.

There is no exercise of national power so obnoxious as the unholy force of a protectorate. It is derivable from the Constitution only under the grant of power to make treaties. But treaties can only be made between Governments, and there is no Government in the Philippines with which to make a treaty. Mr. Bryan's proposal is a declaration of war against the Philippines, in order to have a chance to set up a protectorate, or would he recognize the treacherous freebooter Aguinaldo as a sovereign? The protectorate is the most fraudulent and specious form of those "entangling alliances" which the followers of Mr. Bryan are so fond of denouncing. It is the most reprehensible of the means by which Great Britain has extended her power over barbarous peoples and uncivilized lands. By so-called "treaties" with rebellious or hard-pressed savage chiefs, she has recognized them as allies under her protection and warned all other nations from molesting them. It is in this manner that the nations of Europe have "conquered" Africa. The "protectorate," the "sphere of influence" and the "hinterland," are only polite names for robbery without the cost and peril of conquest. It was by such a pretended "protectorate" that the United States secured the right to the Mosquito Indians that England based and still bases her claim to veto the desire of the American people to build and control the Nicaragua Canal. She has, sometimes, even acted upon Mr. Bryan's plan of setting up a sham Government to form a foundation for a fraudulent protectorate. The American people are not likely in the future, any more than in the past, to take kindly to this most noxious form for the extension of power—a spurious protectorate of territory claimed by a foreign usurper. Our title to the Philippines is clear, and we have no need to set up a man of straw—like the British common-law trespasser—in order to keep him down. The title is clear.

There is still another "Constitutional question" involved in this issue, which no young man should lose sight of. "There needs no almost common-sense to assure any thoughtful person that the people of the United States will hereafter maintain much closer and more important relations with other peoples than ever before. The progress of the world is such that the man who has anything to sell must seek the buyer, wherever he may be. During the past few years, thousands of people, and hundreds of thousands of American merchants and druggists, have gone to other countries to develop and exploit new markets for American products. It is of all things most essential for our trade that they should always and everywhere be under the protection of the great Republic. The Constitution must follow the flag.

For the first time in our history the world has seen, during Mr. McKinley's Administration, the army and navy promptly and effectively used for the protection and relief of American citizens suffering from violation of treaty rights in a foreign country. This fact has probably made more impression on the consciousness of foreign peoples than even the deadly witness of events in our war with Spain. Foreign nations regard with respect and respect for the United States, the fact that the United States are able and willing to demand justice for her citizens with an emphasis which no nation can afford to disregard. Hitherto, the American citizen in other countries has been obliged to safeguard himself. If he could not, he would have to rely on his own resources to a close and return to the United States, the Government has cast him off, refused him recognition and forced him to assume another nationality or remain "a man without a country" in very truth. Never again will this be true. Mr. McKinley's Administration has made it incumbent on all who may succeed him to recognize the fundamental principle that the protection of the citizen in his rights of person and property, abroad as well as at home, is the chief object for which our Government exists—an object which the Republic has strangely evaded in the past.

people. Mr. McKinley has adopted the latter view, and has had less to say about himself, his views and wishes, than any other man who has occupied the Presidential chair. As a Republican, he has scrupulously maintained the tenets of his party, and has not allowed himself to be misled by the new questions of one of his predecessors. He has followed an unmistakable expression of public sentiment. He was forced by an almost universal public clamor into war with Spain. When he seemed inclined to leave the Philippines under Spanish control, he was deterred with remonstrances from every quarter. There have been no scandals in his Cabinet. What he or his advisers say in secret council remains secret. Matters of the utmost moment are determined without hesitation and carried into effect without wavering. What is done is known to all, his reasons for what he does are known to himself. The directness and the most difficult character, but it may be doubted if any of his predecessors have made fewer mistakes, and it is certain that no one has made fewer excuses. Of what is done, he takes the responsibility and has apparently no need for retrospection. Through his Administration, the Philippines are accessible to all, fearless of ridicule or denunciation, and free of the influence of the best interests of the American people, whether they dwell within the ancient boundaries or in the islands of the sea over which our banner newly floats.

The past three years have been unprecedentedly prosperous and glorious. Never before did the Republic stand as high in the eyes of the world or the pride of her people. As yesterday was safe in President McKinley's keeping, so will be to-morrow. Of him the country may well say, in mustering her meritorious sons, there is not one who has said or more has done than this: As a man, as a patriot, as an administrator of public affairs, as a party leader, William McKinley is one whom every young American may proudly and safely emulate, no matter what his political opinions may be. More than any other President, except Abraham Lincoln, he has left his mark on the nation's future—a mark which no accident of political destiny can ever efface. ALBION W. TOURGEE.

BORDEAUX, France, Sept. 14.
ALLEGED FATHER CLAIMS CHILD.
Follows Its Unmarried Mother From Ireland and Finds Boy Adopted Out.
Peter and Sophie Young of 351 East Forty-first street adopted several months ago a child which had been turned over to the Department of Charities and called him James Young. The boy is now nineteen months old. Yesterday he was produced before Justice Freeman of the Supreme Court on a writ of habeas corpus issued out by James Mine, who is residing in Newark, on allegations that he is the father of the boy and desires to have his custody. The child was born in Ireland and was brought over here by his mother, Alice Treacy, when he was very young. She was unable to care for him and surrendered him to the Department of Charities. Mine followed the Treacy woman over here and looked up the child. Counsel for the Youngs denied yesterday that Mine is the father of the boy and said they would produce Miss Treacy to corroborate his statement. Justice Freeman sent the case to James J. Neale as referee. The Youngs would not talk about the case.

JURISDICTION QUESTIONED.
A Lawyer Avers That a County Judge Had No Right to Convict United States Soldiers.
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 6.—Judge Lent, in order to keep him down, sentenced Charles Wood to nineteen years in Sing Sing Prison. Wood, Thomas Jackson and Thomas Smith, all enlisted men attached to the Fort Niagara post, decided to desert in July. They started in a rowboat for New Rochelle. While out in the Sound, Wood and Jackson attacked Smith, robbed him of \$30, and when they reached shore left him, supposing he would die. Smith recovered and Wood and Jackson were arrested. Jackson pleaded guilty and was sentenced to nineteen years in prison. David H. Hunt, counsel for Wood and Jackson, informed the Judge that he would move to set the verdict aside in Wood's case on the ground that it did not come within the jurisdiction of the court. The argument is set down for next Saturday. Mr. Hunt declares that this country is at war with the Philippines, and that this deprives the court of jurisdiction in the case of both Wood and Jackson, who were United States soldiers. Lawyer Hunt says that as the crime was committed in the waters of Long Island Sound it is properly a case for the United States courts.

GRASPED A LIVE WIRE.
Gardener John Brooke Dies in Presence of His Boy and His Wife.
LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 6.—John Brooke, a gardener employed by E. Asel of 15 East Sixty-third street, New York, at the latter's country seat, at Elberon, while painting on the balcony of the cottage to-day caught hold of an electric light wire. His left wrist was severed from the elbow. He was taken to the hospital, but died before he could be removed. His wife and boy were with him at the time.

FOUNDING A BELLAMY COLONY IN MERRIMAC, N. H.
MERRIMAC, N. H., Oct. 6.—A Bellamy colony is to be founded in this town by George H. Webster, a merchant of Keene. He has purchased 200 acres of land and has paid \$5,000 toward the furtherance of the scheme. All who wish to join the colony must deposit \$100 before they can become members. Mr. Webster says that this winter work will be begun and that the colony will be ready for planting and clearing the land for farming. It expects to have everything in readiness for the members to begin manufacturing and farming next summer.

TEMPORARY PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN TELEPHONE COMPANY.
BOSTON, Oct. 6.—Alexander Cochrane has been elected President pro tem. of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the American Bell Telephone Company. The latter is a permanent President. He succeeded the late John E. Hudson, who has been left with the Executive Committee of the two corporations.

BUSINESS NOTICES.
Dr. J. Parker Pray, 12 East 23d st., opposite Madison Square Park, Estab. 1884. Manufacturing by scientific and practical methods. All orders filled promptly and without delay. Dr. Pray's medicine for the cure of all diseases of the blood and skin, and for the cure of all diseases of the stomach and bowels, is the only one that will cure them. It is the only one that will cure them. It is the only one that will cure them.

MARRIED.
HORSEY-SAYRE.—On Thursday, Oct. 4, 1900, at the home of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Dr. Nichols, Robert Farrant Horsey to Florence Middleton, daughter of Mrs. James M. Sayre.

DIED.
GOFF.—On Friday, Oct. 5, 1900, Charles Campbell Goff, in his 51st year. Funeral services at his late residence, 174 West 75th st., on Sunday, Oct. 7, 1900, at 2:15 P. M. Interment private.

MORGAN.—At 7 Pierpont st., Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Oct. 6, 1900, James L. Morgan, aged 79 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

THE KENNICOTT CEMETERY.—Private station, 1 Harlem Railroad, 45 minutes' ride from the Grand Central Station. Office, 10 East 42d st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
CHRONIC DISEASES abolished by renewing the body. Scientific treatment sent. DR. WALKER, 60 West 104th st.

Religious Notices.
CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION.
Rev. Henry Mott, D. D., Rector.
220 W. 4th st., Holy Communion, 9:30 A. M., Children's Service, 11 A. M., Service and Sermon, 11:30 P. M., Holy Communion, 7:30 P. M., Evening Prayer and Sermon, 8 P. M., Evening Prayer and Sermon, 8 P. M., Evening Prayer and Sermon, 8 P. M.

Arnold, Constable & Co.
Fall Novelties.
Plain and Fancy
Dress Goods.
Satin de Paris, Crêpe de Paris, Cashmeres.
All Wool Suitings, Zibelines,
Camels' Hair, Homespuns, Mixtures,
Scotch Clan Plaids, French Plaids,
Diagonals, Serges.
French Embroidered Robes.
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DRESSMAKING and LADIES' TAILORING
DEPARTMENT.
THE IMPORTATIONS OF MODEL GOWNS
FROM PARIS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.
ORDERS FOR COPIES OR MODIFICATIONS
PLACED NOW WILL BE PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
TRIMMED MILLINERY.
LARGE HATS, TURBANS, TOQUES and BONNETS.
A COLLECTION OF EFFECTIVE DESIGNS INCLUDING LATELY RECEIVED PARIS MODELS AND PRACTICAL STYLES FOR GENERAL WEAR.

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LADIES' TAILOR-MADE SUITS
of best quality Black Imported Pebble Cheviot, handsomely tailored; tight-fitting and fly-front Coat; entire suit lined with taffeta silk;
\$18.00
Value \$25.00
Ladies' Black Pebble Cheviot Suits, new-style Coat and Flare Skirt; Jacket lined with silk; Skirt with percaline, velvet binding;
\$14.50
Value \$18.00
LADIES' CLOTH COATS.
in Cheviots and Kerseys, black and colors, fall and winter weights, all silk or satin lined;
\$5.00
Value \$10.00

Le Boutillier Bros
West 23rd Street.
Horner's Furniture.
THE best and the most fashionable of everything in the Furniture and Upholstery arts is represented in our stock. And not only this, but the assortments are absolutely complete as to the variety of woods and styles and range of prices.
Your choice in over two hundred different styles of Bedroom Suits—Almost endless lines of Parlor, Drawing Room and Dining Room Furniture—Hundreds of Dressing Tables, Cheval Glasses, Fancy Chairs, Writing Desks, &c.—The foregoing singly cited as evidence of the large variety to select from. Prices convincingly moderate and in plain figures.
R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23rd Street
(Adjoining Eden Museum).
The Woman's Page
of the Sunday Sun and THE EVENING SUN presents a field for the advertiser of ladies' goods and services never before offered before. The quality of the matter is of the highest, and the circulation is of the largest. Advertising mediums.—A.D.

B. Altman & Co.
18th Street, 19th Street,
6th Avenue, New York.
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The selection of New Silks for Autumn and Winter Seasons comprise Novelties for Dinner, Reception and Evening Gowns and complete lines of Plain Dress Silks in Chameleon, Glace and Solid Colors. (Display of Novelties in Windows.)
LACE ROBES.—First Floor.
Two Hundred Real Lace Robes (unmade) in reserved designs will be offered on Monday, October 8th, as follows:
Ecrû Cotton Robes, \$28.00 and \$35.00
Values \$45.00 to \$65.00
Black Silk Robes, \$42.00
Values \$55.00 to \$85.00
PARIS LINGERIE.
New Importations are now on sale, comprising Matinees, Liseuses, Night Robes, Petticoats and Undergarments of Fine Linon, Hand Embroidered and Trimmed with Real Laces.
FURS and FUR GARMENTS.
An attractive display of Model Coats of Seal, Persian Lamb and Broadtail. Fur Lined Garments and Evening Wraps in new designs.
A collection of valuable Fur Skins: Natural Black and Silver Fox, Russian and Hudson Bay Sable, Chinchilla, etc., Coats, Garments, Collarlets, Neck Pieces and Muffs will be made to order. Fur Scarfs in all the latest styles.
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Silk and Satin Brocades, Velours, Wool Tapestries, etc., for Draperies, Hangings, Furniture and Wall Coverings.
Orders for Interior Drapery Work Executed. Designs and Estimates Submitted.
Portieres of Double Faced Velour, \$32.50 & \$35.00
" Embroidered Velour, 18.50 & 24.00
" Corded Silk Tapestry, 13.50
Point Arabe Lace Curtains, \$24.00, \$35.00 & \$45.00
Renaissance Lace Curtains, 17.50, 27.00 & 32.50
Swiss Renaissance Lace Curtains, 9.75 & 12.50
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Also the new styles of "Stores Bonne Femme" and The Arabinet Curtains.

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Smoking Rooms and Lounging Corners furnished in Moorish, Turkish and East India Styles.
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Bombay Carved Chairs, Tables and Koran Stands.
Swinging Seats for Oriental Rooms and Halls.

HOMES FOR GALVESTON SUFFERERS.
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JUST PUBLISHED.
THE WEIRD ORIENT
BY HENRY ILIOWIZI
Author of "In the Pale," "Jewish Dreams and Realities," etc. 12c. decorative cloth, illustrated list price, \$2.50.
MYSTIC EASTERN TALES
Including a curious new version of the legend of the "Wandering Jew."
"Rabbi Hillel's" interesting collection of mystic legends have lost nothing in the way they have been set down, and will be found equally new and strange even to students of such literature.—"The Times," Philadelphia.
FAITHS OF FAMOUS MEN
By John Kenyon Kilbourn, D.D.
Large crown, 8vo. Cloth, list price, \$2.00.
This important work comprises, in their own words, the religious views of the most distinguished scientists, statesmen, philosophers, rulers, authors, generals, business men, liberal thinkers, leaders of religious denominations, etc. etc. These have been taken from published works, from letters, and in some few instances—as with ex President, Cleveland, and who personally wrote what is included in the list of the Rev. Dr. Storrs, who before his death, selected what he wished to represent in his own selections have been made by the writers themselves.
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"I do not see how any interpreting preacher can afford to be without it."—"The Times," D. D., author of "The Bible," etc.
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"The Dobleys," by Kate Masterson, is an excellent book to take as an antidote for depressing literature. The Dobleys are as light as the bubbles that rise in sparkling Hungarian wine, and the effect upon the reader is similar to that of a mint julep on a hot summer day. Mr. Dobley is acquainted with mint juleps, automobiles, bull dogs and Italian table d'hôtes. Mrs. Dobley knows bonnets, flats, and chafing dishes. They discuss these things in a very human way, and in a very entertaining way indeed. The Dobleys are the sort of people that one enjoys dining with. They are just philosophical enough to enjoy every moment of life, and the reader—who feels after the second page that he is the oldest old friend of the family—falls into their way of looking at things and profits by it. It is a gay little book, and a sensible book, and a book that will drive the blue devils away for many more hours than it takes to read it.—"The Mirror."
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